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EXAMINER
PATEL, CHANDRAHAS B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/26/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/611,333	ODENWALDER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chandrahas Patel	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 September 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-44* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7 and 10-44* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *8 and 9* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 June 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/15/2004, 9/16/2005*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the

presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any

errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

2.   Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a
separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed
150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the
printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means"
and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist
readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the
title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns,"
"The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing

to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the

invention.

Regarding claim 7, it is not clear which encoder segments the encoding time since there

are 2 encoders in claim 1. Also, it is not clear which encoding time is applicant segmenting since

in claim 1 there is no description of time encoding.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25-28, 30, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tiedemann, Jr. et al. (USPN 5,914,950,

Herein as Tiedemann).

Regarding claims 1, 17, 21, Tiedemann teaches an apparatus, a wireless communication

device, a wireless communication system, including a first wireless device, respectively [Fig. 5,

74] comprising: a first encoder for receiving a plurality of symbol streams and encoding each of

the symbol streams with one of a plurality of covering sequences to form a plurality of covered

sequences [Fig. 5, 146, 148]; a summer for summing the plurality of covered sequences to form

a first Code Division Multiplexed (CDM) signal [Fig. 5, 170, 168]; and a second encoder for

covering the first CDM signal with a covering sequence to form a first covered CDM signal [Fig.

5, 174].

Regarding claim 2, Tiedemann teaches one or more channel gain blocks for receiving a

plurality of gain values [Col. 25, lines 28-31] and multiplying the plurality of covered sequences

by the plurality of gain values, respectively, prior to delivery to the summer [Fig. 5, 160, 162,

166].

Regarding claim 4, Tiedemann teaches a transmitter for receiving the first covered CDM

signal and one or more additional covered signals [Fig. 5, 74 is part of transmitter as shown in

Fig. 2], combining the first covered CDM signal and the one or more additional covered signals

to form a combined CDM signal **[Fig. 5, 180]**, and transmitting the combined CDM signal to a

remote station **[Fig. 2, antenna (60) transmits the signal (52) from 74 through 62]**.

Regarding claim 5, Tiedemann teaches a third encoder for receiving a second plurality

of symbol streams and encoding each of the symbol streams with the plurality of covering

sequences to form a second plurality of covered sequences **[Fig. 5, 172, second symbols are**

covered with LONG PN CODE]; a second summer for summing the second plurality of

covered sequences to form a second Code Division Multiplexed (CDM) signal **[Fig. 5, 176]**; a

fourth encoder for covering the second CDM signal with a covering sequence to form a second

covered CDM signal **[Fig. 5, 178]**; and a transmitter for transmitting the first covered CDM

signal on an in-phase channel and the second covered CDM signal on a quadrature channel **[Fig.**

2, antenna (60) transmits signal (52) from 74 through 62, Y_I and Y_Q are in-phase and

quadrature channel].

Regarding claim 7, Tiedemann teaches the encoder segments the encoding time into two

or more segments and covers each of the plurality of symbol streams with two or more sequences

[Col. 25, lines 31-34, each segment is segmented into $BPSK_1$ $QPSK_1$ and $QPSK_2$ and covered

by unique Walsh code], each sequence for covering during the two or more segments,

respectively, and the sequence covering each symbol stream during a segment being unique to

the respective symbol stream **[Col. 25, lines 34-37]**.

Regarding claim 10, Tiedemann teaches each sequence is assigned in a time varying

manner **[Col. 24, lines 38-42]**.

Regarding claims 14, 19 Tiedemann teaches an apparatus and a wireless communication device [Fig. 2, 4], operable with a CDM signal, covered with a first covering sequence, comprising one or more sub-CDM signals, each of the one or more sub-CDM signals comprising a plurality of symbol sequences covered by a second plurality of covering sequences [Fig. 2, 52 is the CDM signal formed as described earlier in this claim also described in Fig. 5], respectively, the apparatus comprising: a receiver for receiving the CDM signal [Fig. 2, 4]; a first despreader for despreading the received CDM signal with the first covering sequence to produce a despread CDM signal [Fig. 2, 40, Col. 7, lines 14-16]; and a second despreader for despreading the despread CDM signal with one of the second covering sequences to produce a recovered symbol sequence [Col. 7, lines 16-23].

Regarding claim 15, Tiedemann teaches the second despreader despreads the despreaded CDM signal with one or more additional second covering sequences to produce one or more additional recovered symbol sequences [Col. 7, lines 16-23].

. Regarding claim 22, Tiedemann teaches a receiver for receiving the CDM signal [Fig. 2, 4]; a first despreader for despreading the received CDM signal with the first covering sequence to produce a despread CDM signal [Fig. 2, 40, Col. 7, lines 14-16]; and a second despreader for despreading the despread CDM signal with one of the second covering sequences to produce a recovered symbol sequence [Col. 7, lines 16-23].

Regarding claims 25 and 41, Tiedemann teaches a method of multiplexing plurality of symbol streams [Col. 24, lines 1-2] and processor readable media, operable to perform the following steps [Col. 9, lines 2-6] comprising: covering each of a plurality of symbol streams with one of a plurality of covering sequences to form a plurality of covered sequences [Fig. 5,

146, 148]; summing the plurality of covered sequences to form a first CDM signal [Fig. 5, 170,

168]; and covering the first CDM signal with a covering sequence to form a first covered CDM

signal [Fig. 5, 174].

Regarding claim 26, Tiedemann teaches multiplying the plurality of covered sequences

by a plurality of gain values, respectively, prior to delivery to the summer [Fig. 5, 160, 162,

166].

Regarding claim 27, Tiedemann teaches combining the first covered CDM signal and

the one or more additional covered signals to form a combined CDM signal [Fig. 5, 180], and

transmitting the combined CDM signal to one or more remote stations [Fig. 2, antenna (60)

transmits the signal (52) from 74 through 62].

Regarding claim 28, Tiedemann teaches covering each of a second plurality of symbol

streams with one of the plurality of covering sequences to form a second plurality of covered

sequences [Fig. 5, 172, second symbols are covered with LONG PN CODE]; summing the

second plurality of covered sequences to form a second CDM signal [Fig. 5, 176]; covering the

second CDM signal with a covering sequence to form a second covered CDM signal [Fig. 5,

178]; transmitting the first covered CDM signal on an in-phase channel; and the second covered

CDM signal on a quadrature channel [Fig. 2, antenna (60) transmits signal (52) from 74

through 62, Y_I and Y_Q are in-phase and quadrature channel].

Regarding claim 30, Tiedemann teaches segmenting the encoding time into two or more

segments; covering each of the plurality of symbol streams with two or more sequences [Col. 25,

lines 31-34, each segment is segmented into $BPSK_1$ $QPSK_1$ and $QPSK_2$ and covered by

unique Walsh code], each sequence for covering during the two or more segments, respectively,

and the sequence covering each symbol stream during a segment being unique to the respective

symbol stream [Col. 25, lines 34-37].

Regarding claim 32, Tiedemann teaches two or more sequences are assigned in a time

varying manner [Col. 24, lines 38-42].

Regarding claims 35 and 43, Tiedemann teaches a method of decoding symbol

sequence [Col. 7, lines 13-15] and processor readable media, operable to perform the following

steps [Col. 9, lines 2-6], comprising: receiving a CDM signal [Fig. 2, 4]; despreading the

received CDM signal with a first covering sequence [Fig. 2, 40, Col. 7, lines 14-16]; and

despreading the despreaded received CDM signal with a second covering sequences to produce a

recovered symbol sequence [Col. 7, lines 16-23].

Regarding claim 37, Tiedemann teaches an apparatus [Fig. 5, 74] comprising: means for

covering each of a plurality of symbol streams with one of a plurality of covering sequences to

form a plurality of covered sequences [Fig. 5, 146, 148]; means for summing the plurality of

covered sequences to form a first CDM signal [Fig. 5, 170, 168]; and means for covering the first

CDM signal with a covering sequence to form a first covered CDM signal [Fig. 5, 174].

Regarding claim 39, Tiedemann teaches an apparatus [Fig. 5, 74] comprising: means for

receiving a CDM signal [Fig. 2, 4]; means for despreading the received CDM signal with a first

covering sequence [Fig. 2, 40, Col. 7, lines 14-16]; and means for despreading the despreaded

received CDM signal with a second covering sequences to produce a recovered symbol sequence

[Col. 7, lines 16-23].

7.   Claims 11, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schilling et al. (USPN 6,061,359, Herein as Schilling).

Regarding claims 11, 18, 23, Schilling teaches an apparatus and a wireless

communication device, a wireless communication system, including a wireless communication

device, respectively **[Fig. 3]** comprising: a plurality of CDM encoders for receiving a plurality of

symbol streams and producing a plurality of covered CDM signals **[Fig. 3]**, each CDM encoder

comprising: a first encoder for receiving the plurality of symbol streams and encoding each of

the symbol streams with one of a plurality of covering sequences to form a plurality of covered

sequences **[Fig. 3, 51, 52, 58, 151, 152, 158]**; a summer for summing the plurality of covered

sequences to form a CDM signal **[Fig. 3, 45, 145]**; a time multiplexer for receiving the plurality

of covered CDM signals and forming a Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) signal comprising the

plurality of covered CDM signals **[Fig. 3, 46, 146, Col. 4, lines Col. 4, lines 7-16]**; and a second

encoder for covering the TDM signal with a covering sequence to form a covered TDM/CDM

signal **[Fig. 3, 48, 148]**.

Regarding claim 13, Shilling teaches a transmitter for receiving the covered TDM/CDM

signal and one or more additional covered signals **[Fig. 3, 67]**, combining the covered

TDM/CDM signal and one or more additional covered signals to form a combined CDM signal

[Fig. 3, 52], and transmitting the combined CDM signal to a remote station **[Fig. 3, 60]**.

Regarding claims 16 and 20, Shilling teaches an apparatus and a wireless

communication device **[Fig. 4]**, operable with a CDM signal, covered with a first covering

sequence, comprising one or more TDM signals, each of the one or more TDM signals

comprising one or more sub-CDM signals, each of the one or more sub-CDM signals comprising

a plurality of symbol sequences covered by a second plurality of covering sequences,

respectively **[Fig. 4, antenna 77 receives signal as coded by Fig. 3, the signal is described**

earlier in this claim], the apparatus comprising: a receiver for receiving the CDM signal **[Fig.**

4]; a first despreader for despreading the received CDM signal with the first covering sequence

to produce a despread CDM signal **[Fig. 4, 62, Col. 20, lines 7-18]**; a demultiplexer for selecting

one of the TDM signals from the despread CDM signal **[Col. 20, lines 7-18, where each signal**

is TDM multiplexed as described previously in the document and 63 despreads the signals

into in-phase and a quadrature-phase components which selects a TDM signal] ; and a

second despreader for despreading the selected TDM signal with one of the second covering

sequences to produce a recovered symbol sequence **[Col. 20, lines 19-23, 36-39, header-match**

filter is for TDM demodulating (described in Col. 4, lines 7-16), and data match filter

selects the TDM signal to be despreaded].

Regarding claim 24, Shilling teaches a receiver for receiving the TDM/CDM signal

[Fig. 4]; a first despreader for despreading the received TDM/CDM signal with the first covering

sequence to produce a despread CDM signal **[Fig. 4, 62, Col. 20, lines 7-18]**; a demultiplexer for

.selecting one of the TDM signals from the despread CDM signal **[Col. 20, lines 7-18, where**

each signal is TDM multiplexed as described previously in the document and 63 despreads

the signals into in-phase and a quadrature-phase components which selects a TDM signal] ;

and a second despreader for despreading the selected TDM signal with one of the second

covering sequences to produce a recovered symbol sequence **[Col. 20, lines 19-23, 36-39,**

header-match filter is for TDM demodulating (described in Col. 4, lines 7-16), and data

match filter selects the TDM signal to be despreaded].

Regarding claims 33 and 42, Shilling teaches a method of multiplexing plurality of symbol streams **[Abstract]** and processor readable media, operable to perform the following steps **[Col. 1, lines 54-57]**, comprising: covering each of a plurality of symbol streams with one of a plurality of covering sequences to form a plurality of covered sequences **[Fig. 3, 51, 52, 58, 151, 152, 158]**; summing subsets of the plurality of covered sequences to form a plurality of CDM signals **[Fig. 3, 45, 145]**; time division multiplexing the plurality of CDM signals and form a TDM signal; and covering the first TDM signal with a covering sequence to form a covered TDM/CDM signal **[Fig. 3, 48, 148]**.

Regarding claim 34, Shilling teaches combining the covered TDM/CDM signal and one or more additional covered signals **[Fig. 3, 52]**; and transmitting the combined CDM signal to one or more remote station **[Fig. 3, 60]**.

Regarding claims 36 and 44, Shilling teaches a method of decoding a symbol sequence **[Abstract]** and processor readable media, operable to perform the following steps **[Col. 1, lines 54-57]**, comprising: receiving a CDM signal **[Fig. 4]**; despreading the received CDM signal with a first covering sequence **[Fig. 4, 62, Col. 20, lines 7-18]**; time demultiplexing the despreaded received CDM signal to select a TDM signal **[Col. 20, lines 7-18, where each signal is TDM multiplexed as described previously in the document and 63 despreads the signals into in-phase and a quadrature-phase components which selects a TDM signal]** ; and despreading the selected TDM signal with a second covering sequences to produce a decoded symbol sequence **[Col. 20, lines 19-23, 36-39, header-match filter is for TDM demodulating (described in Col. 4, lines 7-16), and data match filter selects the TDM signal to be despreaded]**.

Regarding claim 38, Shilling teaches an apparatus **[Fig. 4]**, comprising: means for covering each of a plurality of symbol streams with one of a plurality of covering sequences to form a plurality of covered sequences **[Fig. 3, 51, 52, 58, 151, 152, 158]**; means for summing subsets of the plurality of covered sequences to form a plurality of CDM signals **[Fig. 3, 45, 145]**; means for time division multiplexing the plurality of CDM signals and form a TDM signal; and means for covering the first TDM signal with a covering sequence to form a covered TDM/CDM signal **[Fig. 3, 48, 148]**.

Regarding claim 40, Shilling teaches an apparatus **[Fig. 4]**, comprising: means for receiving a CDM signal **[Fig. 4]**; means for despreading the received CDM signal with a first covering sequence **[Fig. 4, 62, Col. 20, lines 7-18]**; means for time demultiplexing the despreaded received CDM signal to select a TDM signal **[Col. 20, lines 7-18, where each signal is TDM multiplexed as described previously in the document and 63 despreads the signals into in-phase and a quadrature-phase components which selects a TDM signal]** ; and means for despreading the selected TDM signal with a second covering sequences to produce a decoded symbol sequence **[Col. 20, lines 19-23, 36-39, header-match filter is for TDM demodulating (described in Col. 4, lines 7-16), and data match filter selects the TDM signal to be despreaded]**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claims 3, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tiedemann,

Jr. et al. (USPN 5,914,950, Herein as Tiedemann) in view of Agrawal et al. (USPN 6,134,215,

Herein as Agrawal).

Regarding claim 3, Tiedemann teaches an apparatus as discussed in rejection of claim 1.

However, Tiedemann does not teach using Hadamard encoders.

Agrawal teaches using Hadamard encoders **[Col. 5, lines 18-19]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to use Hadamard encoders to encode the symbol streams so that the codes can be used

repeatedly **[Col. 5, lines 19-27]**.

Regarding claim 31, Tiedemann teaches a method as discussed in rejection of claim 30.

However, Tiedemann does not teach using Hadamard sequences.

Agrawal teaches using Hadamard sequences **[Col. 5, lines 18-19]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to use Hadamard sequences so that the codes can be used repeatedly **[Col. 5, lines 19-

27]**.

10.   Claims 6, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tiedemann,

Jr. et al. (USPN 5,914,950, Herein as Tiedemann) in view of Kanterakis et al. (USPN 6,389,056,

Herein as Kanterakis).

Regarding claims 6 and 29, Tiedemann teaches plurality of symbol streams comprises

command values indicating acknowledgement **[Col. 8, lines 32-38]**.

However, Tiedemann does not teach command values also indicate negative

acknowledgement, or acknowledge and continue.

Kanterakis teaches command values also indicate negative acknowledgement, or

acknowledge and continue **[Col. 13, lines 42-50]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have command values also indicate negative acknowledgement, or acknowledge

and continue so that transmission can be stopped or continued **[Col. 13, lines 42-50]**.

11.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schilling et al.

(USPN 6,061,359, Herein as Schilling) in view of Tiedemann, Jr. et al. (USPN 5,914,950, Herein

as Tiedemann).

Regarding claim 12, Shilling teaches an apparatus as discussed in rejection of claim 11.

However, Schilling does not teach each encoder has one or more channel gain blocks for

receiving a plurality of gain values and multiplying the plurality of covered sequences by the

plurality of gain values, respectively, prior to delivery to the summer.

Tiedemann teaches encoder has one or more channel gain blocks for receiving a plurality

of gain values **[Col. 25, lines 28-31]** and multiplying the plurality of covered sequences by the

plurality of gain values, respectively, prior to delivery to the summer **[Fig. 5, 160, 162, 166]**.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to include gain blocks for signals before delivering the signals to summer so that the

amplitude according to gain could be adjusted **[Col. 25, lines 39-43]**.

Allowable Subject Matter

12.   Claims 8 and 9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would

be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim

and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Chandrahas Patel whose telephone number is 571-270-1211. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 7:30 to 17:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CBP

RICKY Q. NGO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER